

### **USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service**

# **Indiana Crop & Weather Report**

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### **CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 23**

#### **AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY**

Continued rainfall during the week kept field work to a minimum over most of the state, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Planting of soybeans has now fallen behind the 5-year average pace. A limited amount of corn and soybean acreage will need to be replanted due to standing water within fields and also from flood waters as some creeks and rivers have been out Some crop fields are becoming of their banks. very weedy because it has been too wet for farmers to apply herbicides. A few farmers began cutting hay over the weekend and many more will begin as soon as weather permits.

#### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 1.1 days suitable for field work. Eighty-eight percent of the intended corn acreage has been planted compared with 51 percent last year and 79 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 88 percent of the crop has been planted in the north, 93 percent in the central region, and 77 percent in the south. Seventy-nine percent of the corn acreage has emerged compared with 19 percent last year and 56 percent for the 5-year average. Fifty percent of the intended soybean acreage has been planted compared with 22 percent last year and 51 percent for the 5-year average.

Eighty-one percent of the **winter wheat** crop is **headed** compared with 68 percent last year and 67 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 70 percent good to excellent compared with 77 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week included: repairing equipment, nitrogen applications, cutting hay, herbicide applications, mowing roadsides and ditches, moving grain to market and taking care of livestock.

#### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture condition** is rated 79 percent good to excellent compared with 77 percent last year. Pastures and feedlots are currently very muddy. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

#### **CROP PROGRESS TABLE**

Released: May 24, 2010

Vol. 60. WC052410

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.				
	Percent							
Corn Planted	88	86	51	79				
Corn Emerged	79	69	19	56				
Soybeans Planted	50	46	22	51				
Soybeans Emerged	34	23	3	22				
Winter Wheat Headed	81	50	68	67				

#### **CROP CONDITION TABLE**

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel- lent		
	Percent						
Corn	1	5	26	52	16		
Pasture	0	2	19	54	25		
Winter Wheat	1	3	26	56	14		

#### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year			
	Percent					
Topsoil						
Very Short	0	0	0			
Short	0	0	2			
Adequate	46	56	66			
Surplus	54	44	32			
Subsoil						
Very Short	0	0	0			
Short	1	2	1			
Adequate	63	72	68			
Surplus	36	26	31			
Days Suitable	1.1	2.0	4.9			

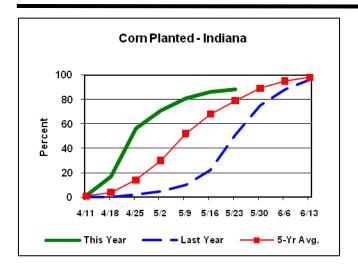
#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

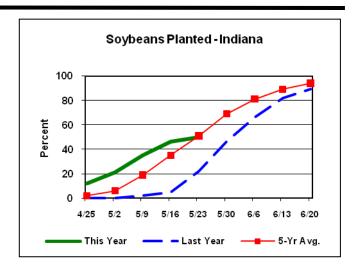
--Greg Preston, Director

--Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician E-mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics by State/Indiana/

### **Crop Progress**





### **Other Agricultural Comments And News**

### **Early Fungicide Applications in Corn**

Kiersten Wise, Published May 21, 2010, Issue 8, Pest & Crop Newsletter

Corn is already at V3 or later in early plantings in Indiana, and many producers may be considering an early fungicide application to corn when fields dry out.

Early fungicide applications are a new trend in field crop production, and are reported to increase yield even in the absence of significant disease or a disease threat. The timing of an early fungicide spray coincides with postemergence herbicide applications, making them easier and possibly cheaper to apply than later fungicide applications that target the tasseling or VT growth stage. However, there is not an extensive amount of replicated research that shows a consistent yield benefit from early fungicide applications to corn.

This topic has been discussed by other University researchers in the Midwest (1,2). This winter, data was collected from trials conducted across the Midwest and summarized by Carl Bradley at the University of Illinois. Most locations included the fungicide Headline, and therefore this product was compared across locations. Although Headline is the only product

discussed in the regional summary and in this article, there are several other strobilurin or strobilurin/triazole premix fungicides that have been marketed for use in early application systems. Regional trials compared a Headline application at V6 (6 fl oz) with a Headline application at VT-R1 (6 fl oz), and an untreated control. Results of the regional summary can be viewed here:

<a href="http://ipm.illinois.edu/bulletin/article.php?issueNumber=3&issueYear=2010&articleNumber=6">http://ipm.illinois.edu/bulletin/article.php?issueNumber=3&issueYear=2010&articleNumber=6>.</a>

The Indiana trial included in the regional summary was conducted at the Southeast Purdue Agricultural Center in Jennings county, IN. In this trial, a V6 application of fungicide at 3 fl oz or 6 fl oz did not increase yield compared to the untreated control (Figure 1). Gray leaf spot developed late in this trial with very low levels of the disease present on lower leaves at the time of the VT application, which may have influenced the yield response in this trial. In the regional trial, locations with high disease pressure did see a more favorable yield response from a VT-R1 application. The average yield response over all regional trials for a VT-R1 application was 8 bushels/acre, compared to 1.5 bushels/acre for the V6 application.

(Continued on Back Page)

## **Weather Information Table**

# Week Ending Sunday May 23, 2010

	Past Week Weather Summary Data						Data	Accumulation				
					April 1, 2010 thru							
	İ	Air			Avq	May 23, 2010						
Station	·		Precip.  4 in		Drec	ipitat			ase 50°F			
Scacion	¦		ا	10 1	11001		Soil		ı	I	ו ו	<u> </u>
	  Hi	ITOI	Avg	DFNI	Total		Temp		DFN	ı IDavs	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)	1111	1201	11191	DIII	TOCAL	Days	1 I CIMP I		DIII	TBays	TIOCALI	
Chalmers 5W	76	48	59	-5	2.11	4	i	9.13	+2.57	23	407	+34
Francesville	74	44	59	-4	2.32	5	i	8.54	+2.30	23	398	+77
Valparaiso AP I	75	47	60	-2	1.29	4		8.83	+2.05	23	406	+105
Wanatah	76	44	60	-2	1.36	3	60 i		+1.09	22	355	+96
Winamac	75	47	60	-4	2.00	4		8.35	+2.11	22	424	+103
North Central (2	2)						i					
Plymouth	76	44	59	-5	2.36	4	i	8.62	+1.96	22	365	+26
South Bend	77	43	60	-1	1.16	4	i	7.29	+1.13	23	395	+113
Young America	77	46	58	-4	2.52	4	i	8.81	+2.58	19	419	+103
Northeast (3)				-		-	i					- <del>-</del>
Fort Wayne	77	45	61	-2	2.46	4	i	9.17	+3.26	25	500	+202
Kendallville	77	43	59	-3	1.72	4	i	6.24	+0.22	26	348	+64
West Central (4)							i					
Greencastle	77	46	58	-8	2.19	5	ĺ	7.23	-0.02	22	441	+29
Perrysville	80	47	60	-4	1.60	4	60 i	6.57	-0.29	22	536	+178
Spencer Ag	77	47	59	-4	1.78	3	i	10.21	+2.58	24	495	+132
Terre Haute AFB	78	49	61	-4	1.59	4	ĺ	8.86	+1.58	24	585	+176
W Lafayette 6NW	80	46	60	-3	2.34	4	61		+0.98	20	473	+151
Central (5)							ĺ					
Eagle Creek AP	78	50	60	-5	1.15	5		6.53	-0.16	22	592	+194
Greenfield _	78	47	59	-5	1.55	5	ĺ	8.13	+0.84	23	500	+143
Indianapolis AP	78	51	61	-4	1.47	4	ĺ	7.04	+0.35	21	620	+222
Indianapolis SE	77	47	59	-6	1.51	3	ĺ	7.43	+0.32	21	498	+119
Tipton Ag	76	45	59	-4	1.08	3	61	5.79	-0.97	23	449	+161
East Central (6)							ĺ					
Farmland	75	44	59	-2	1.97	5	61	7.35	+1.02	26	455	+177
New Castle	75	44	58	-4	1.42	3	1	7.66	+0.29	21	441	+155
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	82	52	65	-3	0.21	2		6.19	-1.42	20	731	+191
Freelandville	80	53	62	-4	1.11	4		8.95	+1.28	24	618	+183
Shoals 8S	80	48	61	-4	2.36	4		9.77	+1.71	19	536	+115
Stendal	82	53	65	-1	0.63	4	1	7.21	-1.11	19	764	+282
Vincennes_5NE	83	54	63	-2	1.61	4	64	9.60	+1.93	25	634	+199
South Central (8	3)						1					
Leavenworth	80	52	63	-2	0.75	4	1	10.21	+2.00	24	634	+206
Oolitic	78	47	60	-4	0.95	6	63		+1.68	26	514	+134
Tell_City	81	57	65	-2	0.75	3	1	10.35	+1.92	19	725	+227
Southeast (9)							1					
Brookville	80	51	62	-2	1.15	6	1	6.59	-0.76	23	514	+186
Greensburg	77	51	61	-3	0.90	4	1	7.04	-0.65	21	604	+235
Seymour	77	48	59	-5	0.55	5		7.70	+0.38	21	513	+119

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DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com or call 1-888-798-9955.

### **Early Fungicide Applications in Corn (continued)**

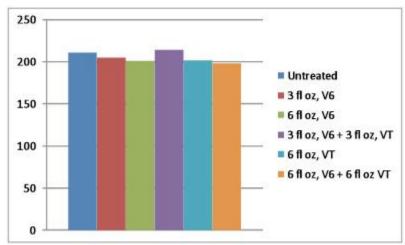


Figure 1. Yield of corn treated with Headline fungicide applied at the V6 or VT growth stages in corn at the Southeast Purdue Agricultural Center in 2009. LSD=NS

It is important to remember that a V4-V6 application of fungicide to corn will not protect the ear leaf or above from disease that develops around tasseling. Ultimately, the most consistent yield advantage from a fungicide application appears to be when the product is applied in

situations where there is a high risk of disease development at VT-R1. Hybrid susceptibility, previous crop, and weather strongly influence disease development, and these factors should be considered before deciding on a fungicide application.

1. Bradley, C.A. 2010. Fungicide Applications to Corn at Early Growth Stages. The Bulletin, University of Illinois. Vol. 3:6.

<a href="http://ipm.illinois.edu/bulletin/article.php?issueNumber=3&issueYear=2010&articleNumber=6">http://ipm.illinois.edu/bulletin/article.php?issueNumber=3&issueYear=2010&articleNumber=6</a>

2. Vincelli, P. 2010. Testing for a Benefit of Fungicides on Early Growth Stage Corn. Kentucky Pest News. No. 1226:

<a href="http://www.ca.uky.edu/agcollege/plantpath-ology/extension/KPN%20Site%20Files/kpn\_10/pn\_100420.html">http://www.ca.uky.edu/agcollege/plantpath-ology/extension/KPN%20Site%20Files/kpn\_10/pn\_100420.html</a>.

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